

in their sickle-like jaws, soon quieting their violent struggles, and sucking out the juices. They strove to gain the surface with their heavy prey so as to feed at leisure and to take in air at the same time. When one small dytiscid larva encountered another, they separated in a gingerly manner; half afraid, half belligerent. Neither really wanted to start anything. Nevertheless, sooner or later, one consumed the other until at last but a single larva remained. As the larva grows, it sheds its skin, so that eventually it is at least a half inch long.

A portion of one of the tree toad's egg-masses was dissected out and several dytiscid beetle eggs were found in the froth. In this manner the beetle larva is assured an abundance of food that will enable it to complete its transformation in a fair proportion of these often very temporary puddles.

TWO NEW DIKRANEURA FROM THE SOUTHWEST

BY R. H. BEAMER*

Dikraneura mera Beamer, n. sp.

Resembling *D. maculata* Gill. but much smaller and orange markings of vertex and pronotum distinctly different. Length, 2 mm.

Vertex, long, bluntly angled, distinctly wider between eyes than median length. Head narrower than pronotum.

Color white with orange and bright red markings. Vertex with an orange inverted U-shaped spot surrounding apex, often with 3 white spots at base formed by very narrow orange marks. Pronotum with pair of orange, almost equilateral triangles, on disc, apices directed posteriorly. Scutellum with tip yellowish. Elytra spotted with orange and bright red dots. The former larger and fewer in number. Clavus with 3 orange spots in a curve from base to middle, smallest at base, apex with brighter red spot with smaller red dot between it and mesal spot. Corium with fifteen (more or less) small, round, bright red dots; scattered here and there from humeral angle to apex. Apex slightly infuscated.

Genitalia. Male plates broad at base, rapidly narrowed on basal half to less than half basal width, remainder with sides almost parallel, tips rounded. Pygofer with short sharp apical

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spine projecting slightly dorsad. Aedeagus long and narrow, bent dorsally on basal fourth, narrowed to sharp apex on outer fourth.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, and numerous paratypes. San Diego, Calif. August 7, 1935, R. H. Beamer.

Dikraneura santana Beamer, n. sp.

Resembling *D. rubens* Beamer but easily separated from it by having a round black dot in the apex of the wing, by the much sharper vertex, and by being more nearly orange colored throughout. Length, 3 mm.

Vertex acute, less than a right angle, slightly longer mesally than width between eyes, disk almost flat, slightly concave next each eye.

General ground color semihyaline to yellowish white, markings orange. Vertex with lateral margins and median longitudinal stripe on basal half white. Pronotum with 3 dashes on anterior margin, median often continued almost to tip of scutellum. Elytra almost concolorous, clavus often with white vittæ on claval suture; corium with semihyaline median longitudinal dash more or less apparent and a round black spot on vein M₃, near crossveins.

Genitalia. Aedeagus with long shaft evenly and slightly curved dorsally, with a pair of processes arising on dorsal side almost at base about one-third as long as shaft, diverging from each other and from the shaft on their outer half.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, 7 female and 3 male paratypes, Patagonia, Arizona, August 21, 1935, R. H. Beamer. Eleven females and 2 males, Santa Rita Mts., Arizona, July 17, 1934, R. H. and J. D. Beamer.

Types of both species in Snow Entomological Collection.

E. P. VAN DUZEE

Mr. E. P. Van Duzee, the editor of the Pan-Pacific Entomologist, was very ill during the time that this number was being printed. He is now on the road toward recovery.